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WET TISSUE CASE

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[There are no amendments to this publication.]

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## Specification

### 1. Title of the design

Wet tissue case

### 2. Claim of the design

A wet tissue case wherein the case member containing wet tissues within and a flap member that overlaps the case are connected in a free fold manner, a cover piece that opens and closes the opening is formed at the center inside part of the case member with a slit that can be pulled upright, and lies flat with a sheet-hinge member, and a pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet that is bonded to the margin area of the opening of the case member is formed on the inside surface of the above-mentioned flap.

### 3. Detailed description of the design

The present design pertains to a wet tissue case wherein many fibrous materials soaked with a cosmetic solution such as perfume or a chemical such as a disinfectant are enclosed in a case and from which they can be easily removed at the time of use.

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Many wet tissue cases have been designed. In the wet tissue cases of the prior art, the case is opened and a cover without air tightness is applied to the opening or seal mechanism is used for closing the opening. Furthermore, in a case having a seal mechanism at the opening, the

tissue is pulled up through extensions of two surfaces forming a flat opening, or among those types with a seal mechanism that do not pull-up, the opening member is formed on the side of the case member and the cover is omitted.

In the former case, the case member is basically open and the cover does not provide airtightness, as a consequence, the cosmetic solution or chemicals evaporate with passage of time and the effectiveness is reduced. Furthermore, the seal mechanism is formed at the pull-up portion, thus, the pulled-up portion is located at the top of a stack of tissues, which is an inconvenience because of the increase in overall thickness. In the latter case, the opening is formed on one side of the case, and as a result, the distance between the end of the tissue and the opening is long; furthermore, removal of the tissue requires time because of mutual friction between the tissues, and because of the absence of a cover member, when the function of the seal is reduced, loss of effective components occurs as a result.

[p. 3]

The present design is to eliminate the above-mentioned problems of the prior art, and the purpose of the present design is to produce a wet tissue case with a complete seal function whereby effective components can be retained by means of a folded, thin, small package that is convenient, and the tissue can be easily removed from the center area and removal is easily achieved as a result of the wet tissue being inserted right below the opening member at the time of production of the case, and the opening member is double-sealed by a cover piece with a slit and a flap member with a pressure-sensitive adhesive patch.

In the following, an application example of the present design is explained with reference to the attached drawings.

As shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, both ends in the longitudinal direction of two sheets of air-permeable, flexible resin sheets are bonded in at an area close to the center line C of the case main unit A.

[p. 4]

At the center region near center line C, rectangular cover flap 4 is formed in the sheet by means of perforations leaving one side intact. The minimum size required for removal of a wet tissue 8 is allowed for the above-mentioned opening.

As shown in the cross section view of Fig. 4, many sheets of a fibrous material are stacked just below the cover piece that closes opening 5 when the above-mentioned case main unit A is folded, and an appropriate amount of a cosmetic material such as a perfume or a chemical such as a disinfectant are impregnated into the above-mentioned wet tissue. Heat-sealing is performed for the bonding area near center line C and for the margins of the two sheets to form narrow seal areas that form a letter-H shape, and [the assembly] is folded near the center line C so that the wet tissue case 1 with many wet tissues 8 inside can be stored, and flap member 2 of the same size forms one of the folded sides.

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The cover piece that closes the opening 5, and a pressure-sensitive adhesive patch 7 with an adhesive surface and having a sufficient area that makes it possible to provide a complete seal around the margin of the above-mentioned opening is arranged in the center area of the inside of wet tissue case 1 when the above-mentioned case main unit A is folded near center line C. Area B in Fig. 2 is the area which the above-mentioned pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet 7 contacts when the case main unit A is folded shut.

As shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 4, when not in use, the case main unit A is folded in half near center line C and the pressure-sensitive adhesive tape 7 formed on inside surface of flap member 2 is applied to area B of case member 1.

[p. 6]

With the structure described above, wet tissue 8 is enclosed inside the case 1 during production of the case main unit A, and when not in use, opening 5 is at the center area of the above-mentioned case member is closed and the interior of the case member is completely sealed and entry of external air is blocked, evaporation of the effective components that the wet tissues enclosed in the case member are impregnated with is prevented, and retention of the effective components for a long time can be assured.

Upon removal of wet tissue 8, when one edge of the case member is held and the flap is pulled up, the bond at area B by the pressure sensitive adhesive sheet 7 is broken. At this point, when pressure is applied to the edge of cover flap 4, the perforated area 3 is slit and opening 5 is formed and can be opened or closed. The wet tissue 8 enclosed inside the case member can be smoothly pulled from the opening as shown in Fig. 3.

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In this case, the wet tissue is enclosed right below the opening; thus, the center portion of the wet tissue is pulled out. When the center part of the stacked tissue is pulled in the direction of the layering, that is, upward, removal can be easily achieved with a relatively small force against the tensile resistance of tissues based on surface tension.

After removal of the wet tissue, the cover flap 4 is flattened by means of the sheet hinge and the opening member 5 can be completely closed. When the case main unit A is again folded

in half, flap member 2 is pressed lightly against the case member, the opening member 5 is completely shielded by cover flap 4 and pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet 7 applied to area B that includes the above-mentioned cover flap and complete air-tightness can be restored. In this case, the effective components with which the tissues are impregnated can be maintained as long as the wet tissues are encased inside the above-mentioned case.

[p. 8]

As explained above, in the present design, the wet tissue is enclosed just below the position where the opening of the case is formed at the time of production of the case main unit A and the opening member is sealed with the above-mentioned cover piece and pressure sensitive adhesive sheet formed on the flap; thus, a total seal can be achieved and the effective components that the wet tissues are impregnated with can be maintained until the tissues are completely used. Furthermore, the pressure sensitive adhesive patch does not come in direct contact with the contents because of the cover flap; as a result, a stable quality can be achieved and the product value can be enhanced. Furthermore, the above-mentioned double-seal mechanism does not cause an increase in the thickness of the case main unit A when folded in half; thus, a smaller sized case that is very convenient to carry can be achieved.

#### 4. Brief description of figures

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the wet tissue case of the present design when folded in half; Fig. 2 is a perspective view when the above-mentioned wet tissue case is opened; Fig. 3 is a perspective view at the time of removal of the wet tissue from the opening of the case member; and Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section view of Fig. 1 at line D-D.

**Explanation of codes**

1 ... Case member

2 ... Flap member

3 ... Perforation

4 ... Cover flap

5 ... Opening member

6 ... Heat-sealed area

7 ... Pressure sensitive adhesive sheet

8 ... Wet tissue

A ... Case main unit

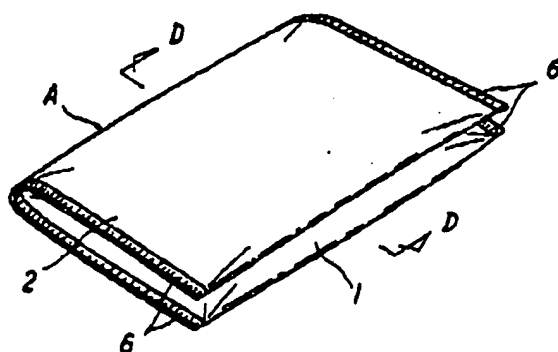
B ... Adhesive area

C ... Center zone

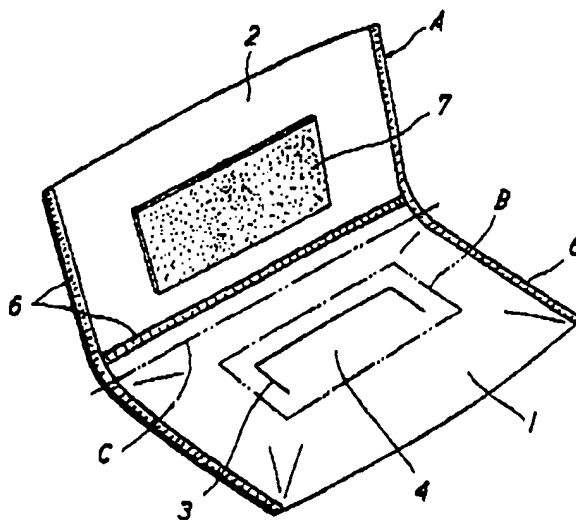
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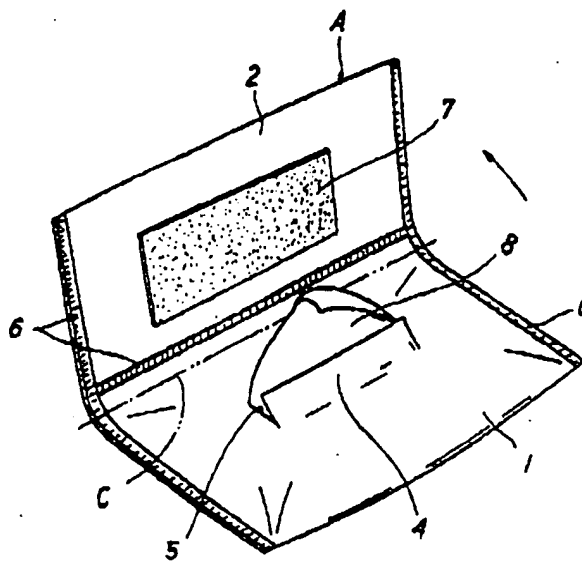
[Fig. 1]



[Fig. 2]



[Fig. 3]



[Fig. 4]

